

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

VOLUME V.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 242.

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, BY
JOHN W. BARNES.

Office on Washington street, 3d door below the
Washington House, second story.

TERMS.—Payment in Advance.
Taken at the office, or forwarded by mail, — \$1.00
Delivered by the carrier in the village, — 1.50
One shilling in addition to the above will be
charged for every three months that payment is
delayed.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are
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One square (12 lines or less), first insertion fifty
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1 square 1 month, \$1.00 1 square 1 year, \$5.00
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1 " 6 " 3.00 1 " 1-2 " 20.00

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added to an advertisement, the whole will be
charged the same as for the first insertion.
Letters relating to business, to receive at-
tention, must be addressed to the publisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1856

1856 FERRY & SONS, 1856

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, FLOUR,
PLASTER, &c.
Grand Haven, Mich.,

Owners and Agents of Steam Line on the
Lakes, and the "Grand River" and "Col-
lins" Steamboat Companies and Con-
signees of the Western Transportation
Company.

Goods via Chicago, deposit with Jas.
R. Hugunin.

1856

CUTLER & WARTS,
Store, Forwarding & Com-
mission Merchants,
Dealers in Lumber, Shingles, Produce,
Salt, Flour and Plaster.
GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN.
D. CUTLER, H. L. WARTS.

**Ottawa Iron Works, Ottawa Point, Ot-
tawa County, Mich.**

FERRY & CHANDLER, Manufacturers of
Stationary and Marine, high or low pressure
Engines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass Castings.
Post Office address, Grand Haven, Mich.
Wm. M. Ferry, Jr., M. T. E. Chandler.

TIMOTHY FLETCHER, County Clerk and
Register of Deeds, for Ottawa County. Grand
Haven, Mich.

WILLIAM HATHAWAY, Jr., Judge of Pro-
bate for Ottawa Co. P. O. address, Crocker,
Ottawa Co., Mich.

GEORGE PARKS, Treasurer of Ottawa Co.,
and Justice of the Peace.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney at Law, and Solicit-
or in Chancery; also agent for obtaining Boun-
ty Lands, and collecting claims against the Uni-
ted States, in connection with a General Agency
at Washington. Office third door below the
Washington House.

CROSVENOR REED, Attorney and Counsel-
or at Law. All business intrusted to me will be
promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Resi-
dence, Charleston Landing, Ottawa Co. Mich.

Dentistry.

DR. L. A. ROGERS, Surgeon Dentist, Office
in Dr. Shepard's new Block, Monroe st. Grand
Rapids, Mich., where he may be found during
business hours.

FERRY & WALLACE, Dealers in Fancy
Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware
and Groceries. Water st., Grand Haven, Mich.

Thos. W. Ferry, Noah E. Ferry.
FERRY & CO., Manufacturers of Lumber, and
Dealers in all kinds of Merchandise, Provisions,
Shingle-Bolts, and Shingles. White Lake, Oc-
cena Co., Mich.

FOSTER & PARRY, Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Hard and Hollow-Ware, Iron, and
Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, foot
of Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STONE & CHUBB, Manufacturers of Plows,
Cultivators, and Grain Cradles, and dealers in
all kinds of Agricultural Implements, and Ma-
chines. Agricultural Warehouse, Canal street,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

STEPHEN MUNROE, Physician and Sur-
geon. Office one door west of J. T. Davis'
Tailor Shop, Washington street.

FERRY & SONS, Forwarding and Commis-
sion Merchants. Central Dock, Grand Haven,
Mich.

JOHN T. DAVIS, Merchant Tailor. Shop on
Washington street, second door west of H. Grif-
fin's store.

HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Storage, Forward-
ing and Commission Merchants; general dealers
in all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, Grain and
Provisions; manufacturers and dealers whole-
sale and retail in all kinds of lumber. Mill
Point, Mich.

C. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groce-
ries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and
Shoes, &c. Muskegon, Mich.

OTTAWA HOUSE (formerly William Tell Ho-
tel), Levi Shackleton Proprietor, Water street,
Grand Haven, Mich.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, By Henry Pennoyer.
The proprietor has the past spring newly
fitted and partly re-furnished this House, and
feels confident visitors will find the House to
compare favorably with the best in the State.

HENRY GRIFFIN, Commission Merchant and
General Agent, Dealer in Salt, Flour, Dry
and Green Fruits, Provisions, Family Groceries,
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., at his old
stand opposite the Washington House, Grand
Haven, Michigan.

A. B. BIDWELL & SON, Confectionery and
Bakery, Grand Rapids, Mich. C. B. Albee agent
for Grand Haven and vicinity.

Correspondence of the Michigan Farmer.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY.

FRIEND JOHNSTONE.—As I am about leav-
ing this fertile Valley, with its pleasant plains
and rich hard timbered lands, and the beau-
tiful pineries adjacent, I wish through the
Farmer to bid our many friends, with whom
I have spent the winter pleasantly indeed,
a cordial good-bye for the present. Also,
for the information of the readers of the
Farmer, generally, and to induce those in
the older settled portions of Michigan and
other States, who have few acres of mother
earth, or none at all, in particular, I will en-
deavour to condense a few remarks on the
general features of this valley and contiguous
counties, and their advantages, present and
prospective. The general features of this
portion of country, commencing with Grand
River where it leaves Jackson county, keep-
ing in the general course of the line betwixt
Ingham and Eaton counties, crossing and
re-crossing, sometimes in one and again in
the other, is rather level, no bluffs or banks
to the river of any consequence; and very
few abrupt hillocks, but gently rising swells
or ridges, with beautiful valleys of the richest
soil between. Timber variable. Oak inter-
mixed with beech prevails, especially on the
ridges; sometimes terminating in openings
of oak, and that not plenty. But the valleys
and large areas of level ground abound with
variety; sometimes sugar maple prevailing,
and again basswood, red and rock elm, white
and blue ash, and an occasional black walnut,
intermixed with many other kinds. As the
river approaches the corner of Clinton coun-
ty, the face of the country grows more rough
and abrupt, and the water obtains a swifter
current. Thus it continues until below Grand
Rapids. Much of the way the bluffs are
timbered with oak and some other timbers;
but in some places the hills are nearly naked.
Occasionally there is a strip of intervalle
of the richest mould, black sand and muck,
from one half to three quarters of a mile
wide; and sometimes extending along the
margin of the river for miles. Instance the
south side opposite Ionia. A few miles be-
low Grand Rapids the bluffs pretty much dis-
appear, and the face of the country on either
side is level enough to please the eye; gently
undulating into swells and valleys, timbered
with the most admirable variety that eye
need wish to behold; now an extensive swell
thickly set with sugar maple, rock elm, &c.,
with here and there scattered over the whole
surface, an occasional pine, and again a clump
of the most beautiful pines. Anon, we find
ourselves traveling over a most delightful
plateau, on which pine prevails, intermixed
with oak, and sometimes beech and other
timbers; and, again, one is in a valley where
there is no pine, but sugar maple, rock elm
and basswood prevail, mixed with other trees.
This captivating scenery must be seen to be
correctly appreciated. But, not to be tedious,
I remark that the description given of the
country below the Rapids is applicable to a
large majority of the region lying between
Grand and Muskegon Rivers, south line of
town 9 north, line of Ionia county running
west to Ottawa county line, thence south to
Allegan County. And the same general
features and timbers prevail after getting a
few miles north of the Muskegon and Mewago
county, thence extending north to Manistee
county, as some one testifies in the *Grand
River Times*. Of the general features of
these Grand River counties, I will add that
Eaton is generally level and heavily timbered.
Clay and loam prevailing in the soil,
it is a good county for raising both wheat
and stock. I found plenty of most excellent
timothy hay, and it is now (April 9th) to be
bought at six to eight dollars the ton, and no
complaint of scarcity. The south half, or
more, of Barry county is quite uneven; much
of it abrupt and broken. Oak is the pre-
vailing timber, but hickory is present; and
the soil produces abundant crops of wheat
and clover. The north portion of Barry is
more uneven; and, for alluvial soil, the val-
ley of the Thorn Apple is not probably sur-
passed in Michigan. That portion of Kent
county south of Grand River embraces prob-
ably every variety of soil found in the State,
from the most light sand to the most heavy
timbered muck, and black sand, and loam;
generally even faced enough; but the towns
of Cascade and Lowell are mostly uneven,
and portions very abrupt. The north of
Kent is embraced in that plateau of earth
betwixt the Grand and Muskegon Rivers.—
Ionia county, south of the River, is mostly
heavy timbered, and sufficiently level. I
noticed here, and in the north of Barry and
northwest of Eaton, that yellow poplar,
commonly called white wood, was present,
and occasionally in great abundance. The
north tier of towns in Ionia county, commenc-
ing at the east line, is mostly a continuous
plateau of burr oak plains and small prairies,
nearly to the west line of the county, where
this grade of land is interrupted by the broken
lands of Flat River. Clinton county, as a
whole, in point of evenness, of unsurpassed
beauty and variety of timber, absence of
swamp lands, and beautiful hills and brooks
of limpid water, is probably the banner coun-
ty; but in actual fertility of soil it does not
take the pre-eminence, but it is full average.

This entire region of country is settled, and
being settled, with the right kind of people.
Go-a-head-a-tiveness is evidently the promi-
nent organ. Lansing, aside from the public
expenditures, exhibits a spirit of private en-
terprise to be emulated. Dewitt, in Clinton
county, Charlotte, in Eaton county, and
Hastings, in Barry county, are all flourishing
shire towns, that have no occasion to be
ashamed of their improvements, considering
the newness of the country and the much
territory yet unsettled. Grand Rapids, the
great commercial mart of this region, is im-
proving and beautifying in a manner proba-
bly unprecedented in Michigan. Lowell, at
the mouth of Flat River, exhibits a spirit of
enterprise not met with in northwestern
Michigan, except at St. Johns, in Clinton
county, which will doubtless eventually be
the shire town. This humming, bustling,
new village has sprung up right in the dense
forest, on the line of the Detroit and Milwa-
ukee Railroad, within two years, (I was told
about eighteen months,) and now has in full
operation two or more large steam mills,
propelling saws, lath mill, shingle machines,
turning lathes, &c. There are several well
filled stores, a land office, and two or more
public houses, and mechanics of the various
crafts, who showed in their countenances
cheerfulness, and determined enterprise.—
Ionia, (shire town,) is a pleasant little village
nestled in under the hills, (north bank of
Grand River,) but does not exhibit the spirit
of advancement manifested by the village of
Lyons some ten miles above. This flourish-
ing town appears destined by nature and
enterprise to become a commercial mart for
a large scope of surrounding country. About
ten miles northeast of Lyons, at the junction
of Fish Creek and Maple River is the flour-
ishing village of Matherton; this would be
to me one of the inviting spots were I a me-
chanic looking for a location. I would be
glad if I could, and I did intend to speak in-
dividually of many of our farmer friends and
their farms, but the length of this article for-
bids. Permit me to say in conclusion, for the
benefit of those wishing to obtain loca-
tions for homes, that having had some expe-
rience of western climate, and not an inferior
acquaintance with the western country to the
Wisconsin River, I can honestly recommend
this region to have as many (I think more)
advantages, present and prospective, as any
part of the west; and I think it foolish to
spend time and money to move to western
Wisconsin or Iowa, and leave behind just as
good soil and climate, and more privileges
than can be had there. For the benefit of
enquirers I will add that there is little or no
government land in Barry, Eaton, Clinton,
Gratiot, or Ionia counties, but there is plenty
of unsettled land in all those counties, at
from \$3 to \$12 per acre. There is some
Government land in Montcalm, the north tier
of towns in Kent, and some scattering pieces
to be had in Ottawa county, at 75 cts. per
acre to actual settlers. But the desirable
Government lands just at present, are to be
found in Newago, Mecosta, Oceana, and
Mason counties. But procrastination is the
thief of time; now is the time of choice to
become an actual settler by next July, at 75
cts. per acre, or pay from \$3 to \$5 per acre
one year or eighteen months hence. I had
something to say of the improvements in
Newago county, but on account of the length
of this article, must pass it by; simply stat-
ing there are two flourishing villages (viz.)
Newago and Croton, at both of which there
are mills for flouring, and sawing is done on
a large scale. But I purpose to speak of
this county at some future time.

J. A. BALDWIN.

COL. SCHLESSINGER.—Col. Schlessinger,
to whose pusillanimity late accounts attribute
the defeat of Walker's forces in Costa Rica,
went from this city not long ago, making his
escape from the U. S. Marshals, who were
after him, in the disguise of a coal heaver.—
It was understood here that his previous his-
tory had shown him to be anything but a
coward. By birth he is a German Jew.—
He is of medium height, good looking, his
Jewish features not too prominent; he is well
built, and of capital constitution. Hav-
ing been implicated in the Hungarian insur-
rection, he took refuge in this country, where
he soon became affiliated with the Lopez
fillibusters. Being a well educated man, an
accomplished linguist, and not overburdened
with any nice scruple, he was soon a great
favorite with the Cuban patriots, who gave
him the commission of Major in the liberat-
ing army. He went to Cuba with Gen.
Narciso Lopez, and is said to have behaved
with the most dare-devil gallantry, at Los
Posas, Bahia Honda, &c., and when circum-
stances they could not control disbanded the
little army, he accompanied the General in
his flight to the mountains.

The sufferings they endured are matters
of history. They were taken prisoners; Lopez
was garroted and Schlessinger sentenced to
be imprisoned for life in the Spanish fortress
of Ceuta, on the coast of Africa. He was
sent thither, and incarcerated in a dungeon,
whence, though heavily ironed, and strictly
guarded with a sentinel always in sight, he
escaped within a few months and returned
to the United States. One would suppose

his hair-breadth escapes had given him a
horror of fillibusterism; but no sooner had
Schlessinger arrived here than he joined
himself to the order of Lone Star, and, tak-
ing his orders from the Junta Central in this
city, was dispatched on business to General
Quitman. On his return northward he was
for a few days locked up in the Charleston
(S. C.) jail on account of a romantic episode
he had indulged in New Orleans, but, through
the influence of the Palmetto fillibusters, he
was set at liberty.

At one time he carried on a cigar and
liquor business in this city, but it did not
last long. [New York Times.]

OLD BULLION ON THE NOMINATION.—
There is a story afloat, which, whether true
or fictitious, is too good to be lost. It runs
thus: Colonel Fremont, after writing his fa-
mous epistle to Robinson, the bogus Governor
of Kansas, proceeded to join his redoubtable
father-in-law, Old Bullion, in Washington
City. After the interchange of salutations,
the very perceptible cloud which had gather-
ed on the brow of the veteran politician re-
lieved itself in the following flash of indignant
interrogation:

"Well, sir, I perceive from the prints, sir
—from the prints, sir—that you have been
nominated for the Presidency?"

To which the Colonel meekly and blandly
responded:

"Some too partial friends, sir, have taken
that liberty with my name, no doubt on your
account, thinking that my connection with
you would render me acceptable to the
American people."

"Yes, sir!" thundered Old Bullion; "no
doubt of it, sir; no doubt of it! But when
these parties learn, sir, that I am opposed to
the nomination, they will drop you, sir, like
a hot potato, sir—like a hot po-ta-to, sir!"
[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

**RECEPTION OF THE PEACE NEWS AT ST.
PETERSBURG.**—A letter from St. Peters-
burgh, under date of the 31st of March, says
as follows:

A telegraphic dispatch from Paris, re-
ceived at 11 o'clock last night at the Impe-
rial Chancellerie, brought us the tidings of
the conclusion of peace. The *Journal de
St. Petersburg* published about midnight an
extraordinary supplement to this effect:—
"A telegraph dispatch from the Aid-de-
Camp General Count Orloff has announced
to the Emperor that a treaty of peace was
signed at Paris, the 18th (30th) March, at 1
o'clock in the afternoon."

The clubs, the cafes, the public thorough-
fares, were during the whole of the day en-
cumbered by the immense crowd, all anxious
to learn particulars. The sensation is im-
mense and profound. All the journals of
this morning have published the news in
large letters at the head of their columns.—
At mid-day I assisted at one of the finest
military spectacles that could be given to
the public. A grand review took place of
the whole of the reserve corps and the Guard,
the crews of the fleet, and the active divi-
sions of St. Petersburg, to which were added
the cadets and the militia. The Emperor
arrived on the ground, accompanied by the
Grand Dukes, his brothers, and rode slowly
along the lines of the troops, who amounted
to at least 75,000 men. The guns of the
fortress and the bells of the churches hailed
the official announcement of the treaty of
peace. His Majesty and the Grand Dukes
were received with real enthusiasm, and
when the cortege had returned to the Palace
the soldiers had much difficulty in keeping
back the crowds that gave expression to their
joy and gratitude by the loudest cries. This
evening there is a reception at the Winter
Palace, and to-morrow a *Te Deum* will be
executed in the chapel. You will see then
that peace has been hailed by the people of
St. Petersburg with great demonstrations of
joy.

SENSIBLE TALK.—The last issue of the
Herald of Freedom, published in Kansas,
talks sensibly about the condition of affairs
in that Territory. We would request all
who are so much excited about "border
ruffians," "Missouri robbers," &c., to read
the following extract from one of the free State
papers, and learn that "a slight acquaintance
discloses the fact that we are all Americans,
with common sympathies, common aims, and
common hopes." How long would the ex-
citement about Kansas last if the abolition
press and bullet-headed parsons instead of
out, and dastardly appeals should properly
and truly represent Kansas affairs as is done
by this organ of the free State party. Read:

OUR POPULATION.—It is a matter of con-
gratulation that Kansas is filling up with a
high order of inhabitants. We know of no
State where the pure Anglo-Saxon Native
American so thoroughly occupies the ground,
as in this. So far as settlements are made,
they are purely American. A few of the
better class of foreigners are scattered here
and there; but not enough to be objection-
able. If the country continues to fill up as
it has done, and almost every quarter section
occupied by a family, we do not see how
slaves are to be employed, even if this be made
a Slave State, which of course it never will
be. But the beauty of it is, our emigrants

are from every State in the Union. Some
come here with strong prejudice against all
Free State men, and think they are fit only
to be killed. Some come from Free States,
and think those from Slave States are half
robber and half ruffian, against whom you
are to bar your doors and arm your houses.
A slight acquaintance discloses the fact that
we are all Americans, with common sym-
pathies, common aims, and common hopes.—
We all alike seek peace, prosperity and hap-
piness. We have amongst our most enter-
prising citizens, men from nearly every State.
We have personal friends, not a few, from
Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, and other Slave
States, as true to freedom and honor as any
in the world. From such a population, we
look with hope for the development of a high
order of society. Every part of the country
being represented, we shall be able to em-
body a large and extensive experience, and
select the best laws from every State. We
are glad to have emigrants coming in from
Georgia and Alabama, as well as from Wis-
consin and Maine. This meeting of extremes
wears off prejudice, enlarges the mind, and
blends our country into one.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The *New York des
Etats Unis* and a correspondent G. W.
Tinelli—for whose truthfulness and respect-
ability the paper named vouches, deny that
Louis Napoleon when in New York city was
dissipated in his habits. We extract a por-
tion of G. W. Tinelli's letter:

"From that day of his arrival until that
of his embarkation upon the packet ship
Independence, the 28th of June, 1837, Louis
Napoleon lodged at the Washington Hotel,
situated in Broadway, in the place where the
magnificent store of Stewart now stands.—
There, he received and sometimes entertained
at his table—beside Count Arese, one of his
most intimate confidants—a very small num-
ber of friends: Messrs. Confalonieri, Foresti,
Maroncelli, Hackett, Pougnet, Lacoste, Rev.
Mr. Stewart, and some others. He had a
very retired and remarkably regular life, not
accepting the invitations with which he was
incessantly besieged. He only made excep-
tions for the soirees of Madame Livingston,
whose family he particularly esteemed, and
of Madame Pannon, who assembled once a
week, the elite of the French Society.

Far from leading the life that is imputed
to him, the Prince occupied himself, on the
contrary, with serious labors and projects.—
A short time before he left, he asked me to
plan for him a great agricultural establish-
ment, for he had the intention of buying
lands and locating upon them a little French
Colony. This design was not fulfilled, only
because the bad news which he received of
the health of his mother required his im-
mediate departure.

Here, Mr. Editor, you have the simple
truth in regard to the short residence of
Louis Napoleon in New York."

GRAND BUFFALO HUNT.—Sporting on a
grand scale is projected by the bold frontiers-
men of Minnesota. On the 5th of June, a
party starts from St. Cloud, in that Territory,
for the buffalo ranges, about 150 miles west
of that point. Each man is expected to
bring a good rifle, a hunting knife, a horse-
blanket, and every five persons will require a
horse loaded with commissary supplies, and
a tent and a man to take charge of them.—
All the world is invited, and a glorious sport
is in store for men who enjoy the free air of
the prairie, the daring adventure and excite-
ment of following the buffalo. The company
will be accompanied by that notorious hunter
and chief of the Chippewas, Hole-in-the-day,
and a dozen of his braves, as well as by the
celebrated Pierre Bottineau, who was guide
to Gov. Stevens' Pacific Railroad Expedition.
The buffalo are disappearing so rapidly, that
but few opportunities for hunting them will
be afforded after a few years without trav-
ersing much greater distances than now. When
a single tribe of Indians kills in a month
20,000 of these animals for the sake of their
tongues, at a season when the furs are value-
less, it is not at all wonderful that the buffa-
lo should rapidly be decimated.

Are there not some of our Valley hunters
who wish to be in at the death? If there
are, we hope our city will be represented at
the "meet," on the 5th of June next. [G.R. Enq.]

SHALL I PRAY TO CHANCE?—An English
lady, who had forsaken her God and the
Bible for the gloom and darkness of infidelity,
was crossing the Atlantic, and asked a pious
sailor one morning how long they should be
out. "In fourteen days, if it is God's will,
we shall be in Liverpool," answered the
sailor.

"If it is God's will!" said the lady; "what
a senseless expression; don't you know that
it all comes by chance?"

In a few days a terrible storm arose, and
the lady stood clinging to the side of the
cabin door in an agony of terror, when the
sailor passed her.

"What do you think," said she, "will the
storm soon be over?"

"It seems likely to last for some time,
madam!"

"Oh," she cried, "pray that we may not
be lost."
His only and early reply was, "Shall I
pray to chance?" [American Messenger.]